

EXHIBIT T



WEBSTER'S
Ninth New
Collegiate
Dictionary



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- agendum** \-dəm\ *n.* *pl.* *-da* \-də\ or *-dums* [L] (ca. 1847) 1: AGENDA 2: an item on an agenda
- agene** \ə-ˈjən\ *n.* [fr. *Agene*, a trademark] (1932): NITROGEN TRICHLORIDE
- agen-e-sis** \ə-ˈjən-ə-səs\ *n.* [NL] (ca. 1879): lack or failure of development (as of a body part)
- age-nize** \ə-ˈjo-nīz\ *vi.* *-nized*; *-nizing* (1947): to treat (flour) with nitrogen trichloride
- agent** \ə-ˈjənt\ *n.* [ME, fr. ML *agent-*, *agens*, fr. L, *prp.* of *agere* to drive, lead, act; do; akin to ON *aka* to travel in a vehicle, Gk *agein* to drive, lead] (15c) 1 *a*: something that produces or is capable of producing an effect: an active or efficient cause *b*: a chemically, physically, or biologically active principle 2: one who acts for or in the place of another by authority from him: as *a*: a representative, emissary, or official of a government (crown ~) (federal ~) *b*: one engaged in undercover activities (as espionage); *spy* (secret ~) 3: a means or instrument by which a guiding intelligence achieves a result 4: one that acts or exerts power 5: a person responsible for his acts
- agent-general** *n.* *pl.* *agents-general* (1914): a chief agent; *specif.*: the representative in England of a British dominion
- Agent Orange** *n.* [so called for the identifying color stripe on its container] (1970): an herbicide widely used as a defoliant in the Vietnam War that is composed of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and contains dioxin as a contaminant
- agent pro-vo-ca-teur** \ə-ˈzh-ä-prö-vä-kə-ˈtör, -ä-jənt-\ *n.* *pl.* *agents provo-ca-teurs* \ə-ˈzh-ä-prö-vä-kə-ˈtör, -ä-jənt-(s)-prö-\ [F, lit., provoking agent] (1877): one employed to associate himself with suspected persons and by pretending sympathy with their aims to incite them to some incriminating action
- agent-ry** \ə-ˈjən-trē\ *n.* *pl.* *-ries* (1925): the office, duties, or activities of an agent
- age of consent** (ca. 1809): the age at which one is legally competent to give consent (as to marriage)
- age of reason** (ca. 1794) 1: a period characterized by a prevailing belief in the use of reason; *esp.*: the 18th century in England and France 2: the time of life when one begins to be able to distinguish right from wrong
- age-old** \ə-ˈjöld\ *adj.* (1904): having existed for ages: ANCIENT
- ag-er-a-tum** \ə-ˈjə-rat-am\ *n.* *pl.* *-tums* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *ageratos* ageless, fr. *gē* + *geros* old age — more at CHURL] (1866): any of a large genus (*Ageratum*) of tropical American composite herbs often cultivated for their small showy heads of blue or white flowers; also: any of several related blue-flowered plants (genus *Eupatorium*)
- Ag-ge-us** \ə-ˈge-əs\ *n.* [LL *Aggaeus*, fr. Gk *Aggaioi*, fr. Heb *Haggai*] HAGGAI
- ag-gie** \ag-ē\ *n.* often *cap* [agricultural + *-ie*] (1902): an agricultural school or college; also: a student at such an institution
- ag-gie** *n.* [ag-gie + *-ie*] (1915): a playing marble; *specif.*: AGATE 2b
- ag-gior-na-men-to** \ə-ˈjör-nə-men-ˈtō\ *n.* *pl.* *-tos* [It, fr. *aggiornare* to bring up to date, fr. *a* to (fr. L *ad-*) + *giorno* day, fr. LL *diurnum* day — more at JOURNEY] (1964): a bringing up to date: MODERNIZATION (dedicated to the ~ of the church)
- ag-glom-er-ate** \ə-ˈglām-ə-rat\ *vi.* *-at-ed*; *-at-ing* [L *agglomeratus*, pp. of *agglomerare* to heap up, join, fr. *ad-* + *glomer*, *glomus* ball — more at CLAM] (1684): to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster
- ag-glom-er-ate** \-rat\ *adj.* (1828): gathered into a ball, mass, or cluster; *specif.*: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower head)
- ag-glom-er-ate** \-rat\ *n.* (1830) 1: a jumbled mass or collection 2: a rock composed of volcanic fragments of various sizes and degrees of angularity
- ag-glom-er-ation** \ə-ˈglām-ə-rā-shən\ *n.* (1774) 1: the action or process of collecting in a mass 2: a heap or cluster of disparate elements (urban ~s knit together by the new railways — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — *ag-glom-er-ate* *adj.*
- ag-glu-ti-na-tive** \ə-ˈglüt-ˈn-ə-tiv\ *adj.* (1901): capacity (as of red blood cells) to be agglutinated — *ag-glu-ti-na-ble* \ə-ˈglüt-ˈn-ə-bəl\ *adj.*
- ag-glu-ti-nate** \ə-ˈglüt-ˈn-āt\ *vb.* *-nat-ed*; *-nat-ing* [L *agglutinus*, pp. of *agglutinare* to glue to, fr. *ad-* + *glutinare* to glue, fr. *glutin*, *gluien* glue — more at GLUTEN] *vi.* (1586) 1: to cause to adhere: FASTEN 2: to combine into a compound; attach to a base as an affix 3: to cause to undergo agglutination — *vi.* 1: to unite or combine into a group or mass 2: to form words by agglutination
- ag-glu-ti-nate** \-n-āt, -n-āt\ *n.* (1952): a clump of agglutinated material (as blood cells or mineral particles in soil)
- ag-glu-ti-na-tion** \ə-ˈglüt-ˈn-ā-shən\ *n.* (1541) 1: the action or process of agglutinating 2: a mass or group formed by the union of separate elements 3: the formation of derivational or inflectional words by putting together constituents of which each expresses a single definite meaning 4: a reaction in which particles (as red blood cells or bacteria) suspended in a liquid collect into clumps and which occurs esp. as a serologic response to a specific antibody
- ag-glu-ti-na-tive** \ə-ˈglüt-ˈn-āt-iv, -āt-iv\ *adj.* (1634) 1: ADHESIVE 2: characterized by linguistic agglutination
- ag-glu-ti-nin** \ə-ˈglüt-ˈn-ən\ *n.* [ISV *agglutination* + *-in*] (1896): a substance (as an antibody) producing agglutination
- ag-glu-ti-no-gen** \ə-ˈglüt-ˈn-ə-jən\ *n.* [agglutinin + *-o-* + *-gen*] (1904): an antigen whose presence results in the formation of an agglutinin — *ag-glu-ti-no-genic* \ə-ˈglüt-ˈn-ə-jen-ik\ *adj.*
- ag-gra-da-tion** \ag-rə-ˈdā-shən\ *n.* (1898): a modification of the earth's surface in the direction of uniformity of grade by deposition
- ag-grade** \ə-ˈgrād\ *vi.* [ad- + *grade*] (1896): to fill with detrital material
- ag-gran-dize** \ə-ˈgrān-dīz\ *also* *-diz* (1896): to fill with detrital material
- ag-gran-dize** \-diz\ *stem* of *aggrandire*, fr. *gr.* (fr. L *ad-*) + *grandire* to increase, fr. L *CREASE*, ENLARGE 2: to make appear great or greater: praise highly (aggrandized the one and disparaged the other) 3: to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of (exploited the situation to ~ himself) — *ag-gran-dize-ment* \ə-ˈgrān-dīz-mənt, -dīz-ə-ˈgrān-dīz-mənt\ *n.* — *ag-gran-diz-er* \ə-ˈgrān-dīz-ər\ *also* *-diz-ə-ˈgrān-dīz-ər* *n.*
- ag-grav-ate** \ag-rə-ˈvāt\ *vi.* *-vat-ed*; *-vat-ing* [L *aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravare* to make heavier, fr. *ad-* + *gravare* to burden, fr. *gravis* heavy — more at GRIEVE] (1530) 1 *obs.* *a*: to make heavy: BURDEN *b*: IN-

CREASE 2: to make worse, more serious, or more severe: intensify unpleasantly (problems have been aggravated by neglect) 3 *a*: to rouse to displeasure or anger by usu. persistent and often petty goading *b*: to produce inflammation in *syn* see INTENSIFY

usage Although *aggravate* has been used in sense 3a since the 17th century, it has been the object of disapproval only since about 1870. It is used in expository prose (declining to participate directly in the motorcade... greatly aggravating the President — W. F. Buckley (our two countries *aggravate* each other from time to time — O. W. Holmes †1935 (letter to Sir Frederick Pollock, 1895)) (times when we get *aggravated* and displeased, for instance, with the French — Jimmy Carter (press conference, 1980)) Sense 2 is far more common than sense 3a in published prose. Such is not the case, however, with *aggravation* and *aggravating*. *Aggravation* is used in sense 3 somewhat more than in its earlier senses; *aggravating* has practically no use other than to express annoyance

aggravated assault *n.* (1925): an assault that is more serious than a common assault: as *a*: an assault combined with an intent to commit a crime *b*: any of various assaults so defined by statute

ag-gra-va-ting \adj\ (1775): arousing displeasure, impatience, or anger

usage see AGGRAVATE

ag-gra-va-tion \ag-rə-ˈvā-shən\ *n.* (1615) 1: the act, action, or result of aggravating; *esp.*: an increasing in seriousness or severity 2: an act or circumstance that intensifies or makes worse 3: IRRITATION, PROVOCATION *usage see AGGRAVATE*

ag-gre-gate \ag-ri-gat\ *adj.* [ME *aggregat*, fr. L *aggregatus*, pp. of *ag-gregare* to add to, fr. *ad-* + *greg-*, *grex* flock — more at GREGARIOUS] (15c): formed by the collection of units or particles into a body, mass, or amount: COLLECTIVE as *a* (1): clustered in a dense mass or head (an ~ flower) (2): formed from the several ovaries of a single flower *b*: composed of mineral crystals of one or more kinds or of mineral rock fragments *c*: taking all units as a whole (~ sales) — *ag-gre-gate-ly* *adv.* — *ag-gre-gate-ness* *n.*

ag-gre-gate \-gat\ *vi.* *-gat-ed*; *-gat-ing* (15c) 1: to collect or gather into a mass or whole 2: to amount in the aggregate to: TOTAL

ag-gre-gate \-gat\ *n.* (15c) 1: the whole sum or amount: SUM TOTAL 2: a mass or body of units or parts somewhat loosely associated with one another 3 *a*: an aggregate rock *b*: any of several hard inert materials (as sand, gravel, or slag) used for mixing with a cementing material to form concrete, mortar, or plaster *c*: a clustered mass of individual soil particles varied in shape, ranging in size from a microscopic granule to a small crumb, and considered the basic structural unit of soil 4: SET 21 — in the aggregate: considered as a whole: COLLECTIVELY (dividends for the year amounted in the aggregate to 25 million dollars)

ag-gre-ga-tion \ag-ri-gā-shən\ *n.* (1547) 1: a group, body, or mass composed of many distinct parts or individuals (as animals) 2 *a*: the collecting of units or parts into a mass or whole *b*: the condition of being so collected — *ag-gre-ga-tional* \-shən-l, -shən-l\ *adj.*

ag-gre-ga-tive \ag-ri-gat-iv\ *adj.* (1644) 1: of or relating to an aggregate 2: tending to aggregate — *ag-gre-ga-tive-ly* *adv.*

ag-gress \ə-ˈgres\ *vi.* (1714): to commit aggression: act aggressively (inmates always ~ing against their keepers — H. J. Mattick)

ag-gres-sion \ə-ˈgresh-ən\ *n.* [L *aggressus*, pp. of *ag-gredi* to attack, fr. *ad-* + *grad* to step, go — more at GRADE] (1611) 1: a forcible action or procedure (as an unprovoked attack) esp. when intended to dominate or master 2: the practice of making attacks or encroachments; esp. another 3: hostile, injurious, or destructive behavior or outlook esp. when caused by frustration

ag-gres-sive \ə-ˈgres-iv\ *adj.* (1824) 1 *a*: tending toward or exhibiting aggression (~ behavior) *b*: marked by combative readiness (an ~ fighter) 2 *a*: marked by driving forceful energy or initiative: ENTERPRISING (an ~ salesman) *b*: marked by obtrusive energy 3: HARSH, INTENSE (~ colors) — *ag-gres-sive-ly* *adv.* — *ag-gres-sive-ness* *n.*

ag-gres-sive-ly \ag-ri-siv-ət-ē\ *adv.* *syn* AGGRESSIVE, MILITANT, ASSERTIVE, SELF-ASSERTIVE, PUSHING mean obtrusively energetic esp. in pursuing particular goals. AGGRESSIVE implies a disposition to dominate often in disregard of others' rights or in determined and energetic pursuit of one's ends; MILITANT also implies a fighting disposition but suggests not self-seeking but devotion to a cause, movement, or principle; ASSERTIVE suggests bold self-confidence in expression of opinion; SELF-ASSERTIVE connotes forwardness or brash self-confidence; PUSHING may apply to ambition or enterprise or to snobbish and crude intrusiveness or officiousness.

ag-gres-sor \ə-ˈgres-ər\ *n.* (1646): one that commits or practices aggression

ag-grieve \ə-ˈgrēv\ *vi.* *ag-grieved*; *ag-griev-ing* [ME *agreven*, fr. MF *agrevre*, fr. L *aggravare* to make heavier] (14c) 1: to give pain or trouble to: DISTRESS 2: to inflict injury on *syn* see WRONG

ag-grieved \ə-ˈgrēvd\ *adj.* (14c) 1: troubled or distressed in spirit 2 *a*: showing or expressing grief, injury, or offense (an ~ plea) *b*: suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights (~ minority groups) — *ag-grieved-ly* \-grē-vəd-lē\ *adv.*

ag-grieve-ment \ə-ˈgrēv-mənt\ *n.* (1847): the quality or state of being aggrieved

ag-gro \ag-(g)ro\ *n.* *pl.* *ag-gros* [by shortening and alter. fr. *aggravation*] (1969) 1 *Brit*: EXASPERATION, IRRITATION 2 *Brit*: a rivalry or grievance and esp. one public in nature that is marked by mistrust, rancor, and often violence

ag-hast \ə-ˈgast\ *adj.* [ME *agast*, fr. pp. of *agasten* to frighten, fr. *a-* (perfective prefix) + *gasten* to frighten — more at ABIDE, GAST] (13c): struck with terror, amazement, or horror: SHOCKED

ag-ile \ə-ˈjəl, -jil\ *adj.* [MF, fr. L *agilis*, fr. *agere* to drive, act — more at AGENT] (1577) 1: marked by ready ability to move with quick easy grace 2: mentally quick and resourceful — *ag-ile-ly* \-ə(l)-lē, -i(l)-lē\ *adv.*

ag-ili-ty \ə-ˈjil-ətē\ *n.* *pl.* *-ties* (15c): the quality or state of being agile

ag-ility \ə-ˈjil-ətē\ *n.* *pl.* *-ties* (15c): the quality or state of being agile

agin \ə-ˈgin\ *dial.* var. of AGAINST

aging *pres.* part of AGE

ag-i-tate \ə-ˈgɪ-tet\ *vi.* *ag-itated* *vt.* *ag-itates* *vt.* *ag-itates*

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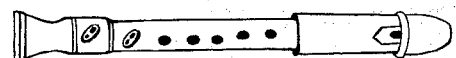
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recog-nize \ˈrek-ig-nīz, -əg-ˈnīz-əd; -nīz-ɪŋ [modif. of MF *reco-
noisse*, stem of *reconoscere*, fr. L *recognoscere*, fr. *re-* + *cognoscere* to know — more at **COGNITION**] (1531) 1: to acknowledge formally: as
a: to admit as being lord or sovereign b: to admit as being of a par-
ticular status c: to admit as being one entitled to be heard d: to
acknowledge the de facto existence or the independence of 2: to ac-
knowledge or take notice of in some definite way: as a: to acknowl-
edge with a show of appreciation (~ an act of bravery with the award
of a medal) b: to acknowledge acquaintance with (~ an old crony
with a nod) 3 a: to perceive to be something or someone previously
known (recognized the word) b: to perceive clearly: REALIZE — **rec-
og-niz-abil-i-ty** \ˈrek-ig-nī-zə-bil-ə-tē, -əg-ˈnī-zə-bil-ə-tē/ n — **rec-og-niz-able** \ˈrek-
əg-nī-zə-bəl, -ig-ˈnī-zə-bəl/ adj — **rec-og-niz-ably** \-bəl/ adv — **rec-og-niz-er** n
re-coil \ri-ˈkōi(ə)l/ vi [ME *reculen*, fr. MF *reculer*, fr. *re-* + *cul* backside
— more at **CULET**] (14c) 1 a: to fall back under pressure b: to
shrink back physically or emotionally 2: to spring back to or as if to
a starting point: REBOUND 3 obs: DEGENERATE
syn RECOIL, SHRINK, FLINCH, WINCE, BLEND, QUAIL mean to draw back
in fear or distaste. RECOIL implies a start or movement away through
shock, fear, or disgust; SHRINK suggests an instinctive recoil through
sensitivity, scrupulousness, or cowardice; FLINCH implies a failure to
endure pain or face something dangerous or frightening with resolu-
tion; WINCE suggests a slight involuntary physical reaction (as a start
or recoiling); BLEND implies fainthearted flinching; QUAIL suggests
shrinking and cowering in fear.
re-coil \ˈre-ˌkōi, ri-ˈkōi(ə)l/ n (14c) 1: the act or action of recoiling;
esp: the kickback of a gun upon firing 2: REACTION (the ~ from the
rigors of Calvinism — Edmund Wilson)
re-coil-less \ˈrē-ˌkōi-ləs, -ˈkōi(ə)l-əs/ adj (1433): venting expanding propel-
lant gas before recoil is produced (~ rifle) (~ airgun)
re-coil-op-er-at-ed \ˈrē-ˌkōi-ˈap-(ə)-ˈrāt-əd/ adj, of a firearm (1942): uti-
lizing the movement of parts in recoil to operate the action
re-coin \ri-ˈkōin/ vt (1885): to coin again or anew; esp: REMINT —
re-coin-age \ˈrē-ˌkōi-nij/ n
re-col-lect \ˈrē-ˌkōi-ˈlekt/ vb [ML *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere*, fr. L, to
gather again] vt (1559) 1: to bring back to the level of conscious
awareness: REMEMBER (trying to ~ a forgotten address) 2: to re-
mind (oneself) of something temporarily forgotten ~ vi: to call some-
thing to mind **syn** see REMEMBER
re-collect \ˈrē-ˌkōi-ˈlekt/ vi [partly fr. L *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere*, fr.
re- + *colligere* to collect; partly fr. *re-* + *collect*] (1607): to collect
again; esp: RALLY, RECOVER
re-collected \ˈrē-ˌkōi-ˈlekt-əd/ adj (1627): COMPOSED, CALM
re-collec-tion \ˈrē-ˌkōi-ˈlek-shən/ n (1624) 1 a: tranquility of mind b:
religious contemplation 2 a: the action or power of recalling to
mind b: something recalled to the mind
re-com-bi-nant \ri-ˈkōm-bə-nənt/ adj (1942): exhibiting genetic re-
combination (~ progeny) — **re-com-bi-nant** n
re-com-bi-nant DNA n (1975): DNA prepared in the laboratory by
breaking up and splicing together DNA from several different sources
(as different species of organisms)
re-com-bi-na-tion \ˈrē-ˌkōm-bə-nā-shən/ n (1924): the formation by the
processes of crossing-over and independent assortment of new combi-
nations of genes in progeny that did not occur in the parents — **re-com-
bi-na-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-ˈl/ adj
re-com-mend \ˈrē-ˌkōm-mend/ vt [ME *recommenden* to praise, fr. ML
recommendar, fr. L *re-* + *commendare* to commend] (14c) 1 a: to
present as worthy of acceptance or trial (~ed the medicine) b: to
endorse as fit, worthy, or competent (~s her for the position) 2: EN-
TRUST, COMMIT (~ed his soul to God) 3: to make acceptable (has
other points to ~ it) 4: ADVISE (~ that the matter be dropped) —
re-com-mend-able \ˈrē-ˌkōm-mend-ə-bəl/ adj — **re-com-mend-a-to-ry** \-dō, -tōr-
ē, -tōr-ˈdō/ adj
re-com-men-da-tion \ˈrē-ˌkōm-mend-ā-shən, -men-ˈdā-shən/ n (15c) 1 a: the act
of recommending b: something (as a procedure) recommended 2
something that recommends or expresses commendation
re-com-mit \ˈrē-ˌkōm-mīt/ vt (1621) 1: to refer (as a bill) back to a com-
mittee 2: to entrust or consign again — **re-com-mit-ment**
\-mənt/ n — **re-com-mit-tal** \-mīt-ˈtəl/ n
re-com-pense \ˈrē-ˌkōm-pens/ vt [ME *recompens*, fr. LL *recompensare*, fr. L *re-* +
compensare to compensate] (15c) 1 a: to give something to by way of compensa-
tion (as for a service rendered or damage incurred) b: to pay for 2:
to return in kind: REQUITE **syn** see PAY
re-compense n (15c): an equivalent or a return for something done,
suffered, or given: COMPENSATION (offered in ~ for injuries)
re-com-pose \ˈrē-ˌkōm-pōz/ vt (15c) 1: to compose again: REARRANGE
2: to restore to composure — **re-com-po-si-tion** \ri-ˈkōm-pō-zish-
ən/ n
re-con \ri-ˈkən/ n [by shortening] (1918): RECONNAISSANCE
re-con-cile \ˈrē-ˌkən-sil/ vb -ciled; -cil-ing [ME *reconcilen*, fr. MF or L;
MF *reconciliare*, fr. L *reconciliare*, fr. *re-* + *conciliare* to conciliate] vt
(14c) 1 a: to restore to friendship or harmony (reconciled the fac-tions)
b: SETTLE, RESOLVE (~ differences) 2: to make consistent or
congruous (~ an ideal with reality) 3: to cause to submit to or ac-
cept something unpleasant (~ was reconciled to hardship) 4 a: to
check (a financial account) against another for accuracy b: to ac-
count for ~ vi: to become reconciled **syn** see ADAPT — **re-con-cil-
abil-i-ty** \ˈrē-ˌkən-sil-ə-bil-ə-tē, -sīl-ə-bil-ə-tē/ n — **re-con-cil-er** n
re-con-cil-a-tion \ˈrē-ˌkən-sil-ə-shən/ n [ME, fr. L *reconcilia-tion*,
reconciliatio, fr. *reconciliatus*, pp. of *reconciliare*] (14c) 1: the
action of reconciling; the state of being reconciled 2: the Roman
Catholic sacrament of penance — **re-con-cil-i-a-to-ry** \ˈrē-ˌkən-sil-
i-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ˈdō/ adj
re-con-dite \ˈrē-ˌkən-dit, ri-ˈkən-ˈdē/ adj [L *reconditus*, pp. of *recondere*
to conceal, fr. *re-* + *condere* to store up, fr. *com-* + *-dere* to put — more
at **DO**] (1649) 1: hidden from sight: CONCEALED 2: difficult or
impossible for one of ordinary understanding or knowledge to com-
prehend: DEEP (a ~ subject) 3: of, relating to, or dealing with some-
thing little known or obscure (~ fact about the origin of the holiday —
Floyd Dell) — **re-con-dite-ly** adv — **re-con-dite-ness** n

re-con-dition \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈdīsh-ən/ vt (1920) 1: to restore to good condi-
tion (as by replacing parts) 2: to condition (as a person or his atti-
tudes) anew; also: to reinstate (a response) in an organism
re-con-firm \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈfɜrm/ vt (1611): to confirm again; also: to estab-
lish more strongly — **re-con-fir-ma-tion** \ri-ˈkən-ˈfɜr-mā-shən/ n
re-con-naissance \ri-ˈkən-ˈzən(ə)s also -sən(ə)s/ n [F, lit., recognition,
fr. MF *reconnaissance* — more at **RECOGNIZANCE**] (1810): a preliminary
survey to gain information; esp: an exploratory military survey of
enemy territory
re-con-noi-ter or **re-con-noi-tre** \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈnōi-tər also -rək-ˈnōi-ˈtrɪ/ vb -noi-tered
or -noi-tred; -noi-ter-ing or -noi-tring \ˈnōi-tər-ɪŋ, -ˈnōi-trɪŋ/ [obs. F
reconnoître, lit., to recognize, fr. MF *reconnoître* — more at **RECOGNIZE**]
vt (1707): to make a reconnaissance of ~ vi: to engage in reconnais-
sance
re-con-sid-er \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈsīd-ər/ vt (1571): to consider again with a view to
changing or reversing ~ vi: to consider something again — **re-con-sid-er-
a-tion** \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈsīd-ər-ə-shən/ n
re-con-stitute \ri-ˈkən-ˈstī-ti-t(ə)ʃ(ə)l/ vt (1812): to constitute again or
anew; esp: to restore to a former condition by adding water — **re-con-
sti-tution** \ri-ˌkən-ˈstī-t(ə)ʃ(ə)-shən/ n
re-con-struct \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈstrʌkt/ vt (1768): to construct again: REESTAB-
LISH, REASSEMBLE — **re-con-struct-ible** \-strʌkt-ə-bəl/ adj — **re-con-
struc-tive** \-tɪv/ adj — **re-con-struct-er** \-tər-ər/ n
re-con-struction \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈstrʌk-shən/ n (1791) 1 a: the action of
reconstructing; the state of being reconstructed b often cap: the
reorganization and reestablishment of the seceded states in the Union
after the American Civil War 2: something reconstructed
re-con-struction-ism \-ˈsha-niz-əm/ n, often cap (1942) 1: a movement
in 20th century American Judaism that advocates a creative adjust-
ment to contemporary conditions through the cultivation of traditions
and folkways shared by all Jews 2: advocacy of post-Civil War re-
construction — **re-con-struction-ist** \-ˈsh(ə)-nəs(ə)l/ adj or n, often cap
re-con-ver-sion \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈvər-zhən, -shən/ n (1599): conversion back to
a previous state
re-con-vert \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈvɜrt/ vt (1611): to cause to undergo reconversion
~ vi: to undergo reconversion
re-con-vey \ˈrē-ˌkən-ˈvā/ vt (1506): to convey back to a previous posi-
tion or owner — **re-con-vey-ance** \-vā-ˈəns(ə)s/ n
re-cord \ri-ˈkōrd/ vb [ME *reorden*, lit., to recall, fr. OF *recorder*, fr. L
recordari, fr. *re-* + *cord-*, *cor* heart — more at **HEART**] vt (14c) 1 a
(1): to set down in writing: furnish written evidence of (2): to de-
posit an authentic official copy of (~ a deed) b: to state as if for a
record (spoke in favor of the bill but also said he wanted to ~ certain
reservations) c (1): to register permanently by mechanical means
(earthquake shocks ~ed by a seismograph) (2): INDICATE, READ (the
thermometer ~ed 90°) 2: to give evidence (of the intensity of the
explosion is ~ed on the charred tree trunks) 3: to cause (as sound,
visual images, or data) to be registered on something (as a disc or mag-
netic tape) in reproducible form ~ vi: to record something — **re-cord-
able** \ˈkōrd-ə-bəl/ adj
re-cord \ˈrē-ˌkōrd also -d(ə)rd/ n (14c) 1: the state or fact of being
recorded 2: something that records; as a: something that recalls or
relates past events b: an official document that records the acts of a
public body or officer c: an authentic official copy of a document
deposited with a legally designated officer d: the official copy of the
papers used in a law case 3 a (1): a body of known or recorded
facts about something or someone esp. with reference to a particular
sphere of activity that often forms a discernible pattern (a good aca-
demic ~) (a liberal voting ~) (2): a collection of related items of
information (as in a data base) treated as a unit b (1): an attested
top performance (2): an unsurpassed statistic 4: something on
which sound or visual images have been recorded; specif: a disc with a
spiral groove carrying recorded sound for phonograph reproduction
for the record: for public knowledge: on the record — **off the record**
— **on the record** (spoke off the record) (remarks that were off the
record) — **of record** (being documented or attested (a partner of re-
cord in several firms) — **on record** 1: in the position of having pub-
licly declared oneself (went on record as opposed to higher taxes) 2:
being known, published, or documented (the judge's opinion is on
record) — **on the record**: for publication
re-cord \ˈrē-ˌkōrd/ adj (1893): of, relating to, or being one that is extraor-
dinary among or surpasses others of its kind
re-cord-da-tion \ˈrē-ˌkōrd-ˈdā-shən; -rē-ˌkōr-, ri-ˈ/ n (1802): the action or
process of recording
record changer n (1931): a phonograph with a device that automati-
cally positions and plays successively each of a stack of records; also:
the automatic device on a record changer
re-cord-er \ri-ˈkōrd-ər/ n (15c) 1 a: the chief judicial magistrate of
some British cities and boroughs b: a municipal judge with criminal
jurisdiction of first instance and sometimes limited civil jurisdiction 2:
one that records 3: any of a group of wind instruments ranging
from soprano to bass that are characterized by a conical tube, a whistle
mouthpiece, and eight finger holes



recorder 3

re-cord-ing \ri-ˈkōrd-ɪŋ/ n (1932): RECORD 4
re-cord-ist \ri-ˈkōrd-əst/ n (1930): one who records sound (as on mag-
netic tape)
record player n (1934): an electronic instrument for playing phono-
graph records through a loudspeaker
re-count \ri-ˈkaunt/ vt [ME *recounten*, fr. MF *reconter*, fr. *re-* + *conter*
to count, relate — more at **COUNT**] (15c): to relate in detail: NARRATE
— **re-count-er** n
re-count \ri-ˈkaunt/ vt [re- + *count*] (1764): to count again
re-count \ˈrē-ˌkaunt, (rē-ˈ/ n (1884): a second or fresh count
re-coup \ri-ˈkʊp/ vb [F *recouper* to cut back, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *couper* to
cut — more at **COPE**] vt (1628) 1 a: to get an equivalent for (as